



Current Allergy and Asthma Reports: Climate change and allergic disease

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Abstract:

Allergies are prevalent throughout the United States and impose a substantial quality of life and economic burden. The potential effect of climate change has an impact on allergic disorders through variability of aeroallergens, food allergens and insect-based allergic venoms. Data suggest allergies (ocular and nasal allergies, allergic asthma and sinusitis) have increased in the United States and that there are changes in allergies to stinging insect populations (vespids, apids and fire ants). The cause of this upward trend is unknown, but any climate change may induce augmentation of this trend; the subspecialty of allergy and immunology needs to be keenly aware of potential issues that are projected for the near and not so distant future.

Source: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11882-012-0314-z>

Resource Description

Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Air Pollution, Precipitation, Temperature, Unspecified Exposure

Air Pollution: Allergens, Interaction with Temperature

Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Global or Unspecified

Health Impact:


specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Dermatological Effect, Respiratory Effect, Other Health Impact

Respiratory Effect: Asthma, Upper Respiratory Allergy

Climate Change and Human Health Literature Portal

Other Health Impact: Rhinitis;sinusitis; conjunctivitus; food allergies

Resource Type: 

format or standard characteristic of resource

Review

Timescale: 

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified